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THE CARMELITE

FEBRUARY 6 1929 NUMBER 52

UP THE NORTH COAST. . .SAWMILL

woodcut by Ray Boynton

A PARK FOR CARMEL

The City Council on Monday evening approved a tentative plan, brought before them by Mrs. James Hopper, for a city park to be planned and executed at the foot of Ocean Avenue, on plot Sixty-one. The group, of which Mrs. Hopper is Chairman, plans to spend about three thousand dollars on the work, the sum to be provided by them, the city to provide construction labor and water for maintenance. A design to set the keynote of Carmel at this entrance to town, is being made and will very shortly be submitted to the Council for approval. Administration will ultimately be by the Park Commissioner,—Judge Fraser, who is also Street Commissioner. The whole plan springs from a group of citizens with energy and civic imagination, and will be carried through at once.

FEAST FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

On Friday evening of this week in Carmel occurs an exquisite event. Four men and four fiddles will make heavenly music together,—but music so finely balanced, so living with the livingness of four men become one, that the very listening becomes as acute as pain, sensitive as the bared nerve. Listening to chamber music is experiencing a relationship, subtle as marriage, balanced upon simultaneity of rhythms, made perfect or dissonant by a vibrant's breath. Against the coarser blare of our radio-and-movie civilization, this music sounds tiny,—a mosquito-voice whispering in a world of thick detonations.

The program of the London String Quartet to be played on Friday evening at the Theatre of the Golden Bough, first of the series given by the Carmel Music Society, is as follows:

Tchaikowsky
Quartet in D opus 11
moderate simplice
andante cantabile
scherze
finale

Waldo Warner
suite
Moonbeams
Toadstools
Tinkling Bluebells
Pixie-laden
The Ring-dance

Debussy
quartet in G minor
anime et tres decide
assez vif
andantine doucement
tres mouvent et avec passion.

Carmel News

DEFEAT THE CRUISER BILL

Urgent messages come from the Women's International League, with an active branch in Carmel. Intelligence and good sense ratify their request. Write once, or wire, to the President in Washington, to your senator, against the passage of the Cruiser Bill.

The Cruiser Bill would contradict and nullify the Kellogg Pact,—whose operation in the future depends upon how the world reads its intention now. If we pass the Cruiser Bill, then the Kellogg Treaty is after all another mere scrap of paper.

Copies of the Petition can be signed in the office of The Carmelite.

THE THEATRE GUILD REVIVES COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE

The significant events took place in Carmel on a recent Tuesday evening. One was the drafting of the new zoning ordinance "with teeth." The other was a meeting of a group of people with no other objective but that of creative play!

Individuals all of them, they had resolutely thrust aside problems both of community and of personal nature, to express themselves personally and to enjoy the equal stimulation of the offerings of others. Commedia was the means through which this was attained. Individuality did not preclude perfect harmony, nor the working of the group as a whole. No ego was thrust forward. But neither was there the opposite, typically a product of the age, which consist in the purposeful debasing of one's own personality and the corresponding enhancing of that of the audience or reader, for commercial reasons. No. Those who came to play in the Studio of the Carmel Theatre Guild were peers. Each had something to give out, to contribute, and which the rest enjoyed. Stimulation that is the first aid to mental hygiene was the order of the evening! And all the writer asks is this: why is it so rare?

The largest group which has yet gathered to participate in the activities of the Theatre Guild showed that the revival of the Commedia dell'arte in Carmel filled a definite need.

Louise Walcott was general director of the evening, her experience in this work showing in the quiet and efficient way in which she handled the affair.

Plots were furnished and individual groups directed by Louis Dobbins, Carie Horton Blackman, Helena Heron and Louise Walcott.

Most of those present took part in the action of one or another of the pieces.

AN EX-PRISONER LECTURES IN CARMEL

Almost every torture a man can go through did Herbert Kelley endure in Folsom Penitentiary. He ranks wardens according to their barbarousness. The stories he tells explains such things as the Thanksgiving Day riot at Folsom and the repeated attempts at prison breaks which happen at this home of hopless men.

Kelley was a heroin fiend and considers most of the more brutal crimes are perpetrated when the criminal is under the influence of drugs. The story of how these drugs are obtained, where they are hidden, what use is made of them in prisons by prisoners AND OFFICIALS alike, unbelievable as it is, is unfolded by this ex-convict who gave up drugs after a lifetime of using them.

He finds people selling drugs to school children; in almost every California community he has lectured in he has seen evidences of the habit fastening on school children, fostered by those who make their living out of selling it. Kelley is to lecture in Carmel on Thursday, February 7th at All Saints Parish House on Monte Verde, at 8 o'clock. Lincoln Steffens will introduce him.

Admission is free and a collection will be taken to enable the lecturer to go about his work lecturing. He is supported by no person or organization.

GAME POSTPONED

The Abalone League baseball season was scheduled to open two Sundays ago. Rain. No game. Then one Sunday ago. mud. No game. But next Sunday... everybody will be there, from Charlie van Riper and Frank Sheridan, to the peanut-stand!

BIG BUSINESS MAN TO LECTURE HERE

Edward A. Filene, founder and President of William Filene's Sons Company, the well-known department store in Boston, is in Carmel for a short time and has consented to lecture before a special meeting of the Womens International League at the residence of Mrs. Hester Schoeninger, next Sunday Feb. 10th at 8 p.m.

Mr. Filene started in his store the experiment of "democracy in industry" which worked out most successfully. He has invented or set up organizations and in-situations innumerable for the furtherance of world peace. Founder of the International Chamber of Commerce, of the cheap tours to Europe and back, he is now instituting all over the country the setting up of Credit Unions which are to do away with the lending of money to working men by pawnbrokers and money lenders at exorbitant rates. A bill setting up Credit Unions in California was passed at the last Legislature.

It is through the efforts of Mr. Filene also that the system was set up in Geneva at the meetings of the League of Nations, of translation into all tongues simultaneously of speeches made by the delegates. It is calculated that 41 per cent of time is saved by the League by this invention.

Mr. Filene spends four or five months of every year in Europe investigating the steps made by the different countries toward peace. As a business man he sees the great importance of removal of tariff barriers and the adoption of mass production as steps toward this peace. His lecture on Sunday will be an elaboration of this thesis, and after the discussion of mass production in architecture recently uttered in Carmel by a modern architect this exposition should be of particular interest. All are invited to attend.

CONSIDER THE MAIL-CARRIER

Residents included within the radius of the local rural mail delivery, including Carmel Point, the Highlands, and all points outside the city limits of Carmel, wish to remind their correspondents that two cents postage are required on all letters addressed to them. The residents of these delightful districts do not so much mind digging down for the extra penny; but sympathy for the mail carrier who is obliged to stand in the rain while they hunt for their pocket-books, in their stockings, in the old broken jug, and under the mattress, and who then has to produce nine dollars and ninety-nine cents in change for the ten dollar bill which is all they have,—is what causes them to raise their voices in this plea.

THE CARMELITE

CALENDAR

February

7 **Lecture**—at All Saint's Parish House, by Herbert Kelley, "Criminal and Drug Addict." Open to all.

8 **Chamber music recital**—by the London String Quartet, Theatre of the Golden Bough, at 8:30. Auspices of the Carmel Music Society.

9 **Dramatic Reading**—"Lazarus Laughed," at the Pine Inn at 8:00. Mrs. Laurel C. Bias. Auspices of the P. T. A. Tickets 50 cents.

10 **Divine Services**—All Saints Chapel, Community Church, Christian Science at 11:00 a.m. Carmel Mission at 10:00 a.m.

10 **Lecture**—at 8:00, at the Schoeninger residence on the Point, by Edward A. Filene of Boston. Auspices of the W. I. L.. Open to all.

11 **Folkdancing**—at the Sunset School at 8:00. Open to all. Clay modelling and woodworking classes.

12 **Play-reading**—Guild Rooms at 8:00, for members of the Theatre Guild.

13 **P. T. A. meeting**—at the Sunset School at 3:00, to discuss Carmel's need of more school buildings. Principal Bardarson and members of the school board will speak.

Personal Bits . . .

Tilly Polak is off for Europe, and chiefly Spain.

* * * *

Mrs. John Bathen is giving a course of fortnightly lectures in San Jose.

* * * *

Dora Hagemeyer, having transferred her Woodside Library to the former First Edition Book Shop, is now installed there and has already pervaded it with the essence of her personality. She is also moving her household from her own house on Monte Verde to a cottage on Lincoln at Ninth.

* * * *

Mrs. Carrie W. Hughes, a resident of Carmel for two years, with a home at Dolores and Santa Lucia, died in Oakland on Wednesday of last week after a long illness.

* * * *

On Saturday evening Elizabeth McClung White was hostess at an informal song recital sung by Max Panteleieff and his wife Consuelo Cloos. Mr. Panteleieff sang songs of Beethoven, Tchaikowsky, and a dramatic satirical aria of Mephisopheles from Faust. Those who had heard Miss Cloos in recital before commented with admiration upon the development of her voice in recent months.

Chief among the delights of hearing these two singers is enjoyment of their total sincerity, their artistic honesty. Mr. Panteleieff can sit down informally beside the pianist, forget utterly his stiff collar, his frock coat, the polish of the courteous metropolitan gentleman, and become the song itself. The audience sits observing a man become music,—a man pour himself forth into a song and be more the song than himself.

So also with Consuelo Cloos, his pupil. Drowned in her song, she rises from it into the final after-silence almost as a mermaid, with seaweed in her hair, a look of amazement on her face to find herself projected from a world of so intense a reality into one less intense, less inward, and therefore less real.

* * * *

Word comes of Miss Jane Addams, of Hull-House, Chicago, whose lecture in Carmel last year filled the Golden Bough to its limits, that she has been seriously ill, and is in Tucson, Arizona, for a month's rest.

Before Miss Addams left Carmel last year she observed some of the stone pestles and mixing-bowls of the early Indians of the region, and uttered the wish that she might some day have one for her labor museum at Hull-House.

Now it happens that Mayor Madeira of Salinas, has an impressive collection of these Indian bowls,—some five hundred or so in his garden-museum, gathered from many parts of California, and especially from the Carmel Valley.

When Mr. Madeira heard of the wish of Miss Addams, he selected one of the finest examples of these,—a smoth ivory-white stone bowl found just a little below the Carmel Mission; and although he does not ordinarily like to break the unity of his collection, he made a gift of this to the Labor Museum of Hull House in the slums of Chicago, where, every Saturday, you can see the neighborhood Italian women, coming with their shawls over their heads after the old tradition, weaving at the hand-looms in memory of the peasant handicrafts of the old country.

* * * *

They were discussing everything that evening,—about the fire at somebody's house,—discussing life with a capital L, and Life with a small one. Edward Weston was telling about political assasinationstin Mexico, where he has lived for several years in intimate contact with the people.

He told how three weeks ago his friend Tina Modotti had been walking in Mexico City with a leader of the radical group there; and how he had been shot from behind as they walked,—shot to death, the result of a political plot.

He told how the modern painter Rousseau had been influenced in his work by his years in Mexico, so that his paintings had forever afterward been a communication of the sinister, the savage and silent, mysticism of the Mexican country.

He commented on D. H. Lawrence's novel about Mexico, "The Plumed Serpent," saying that Lawrence had written out his fear of Mexico in it,—that he had been tormented with a mystical terror of the country, and had written the book to free himself of it.

Then the talk shifted, from the discussion of flees in Mexico to problems of cleanliness in present Russia. Someone asked about sanitation in the smaller towns, and Sybil Anikeeff began to tell about the village Bath-houses.

"They are really wonderfully clean, those people," she said. "Once each week everyone visits the public bath-house. The men of the village first. Afterwards the women. It is very informal. First you go into a hot room, and there you stay as long as you can. Then into a still hotter room. These events are like grottos, with rocks like the rocks on the shore at Carmel.

"Afterwards, when you have endured all you can, and the beads of perspiration are running down in streams, someone comes and dashes several pails of water over you. All help one another.

"In the end you are clean,—as clean as you can possibly be."

We thought of the American prototype, the Turkish Bath . . . with its system of tips and extra charges,—the servile civility of the rubber-down who hopes you will tip a dollar, but will accept fifty cents if necessary. Here is the difference between the competitive state and the cooperative commonwealth.

LIFE JUST ONE VAST COUNTRY CLUB

Tennis, archery, and even golf begin early in the curriculum of the Douglas School at Pebble Beach, in which several Carmel youngsters are pupils. Here they are, taking their first lesson in addressing the ball from Elliot Callender of Del Monte; and incidentally posing for a Pathe Weekly news reel which is being shown in motion picture theatres all over the United States.

Chinese Art

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CALIFORNIA TAXES

The population of the state of California has more than doubled, and total assessed values have more than trebled in the eighteen years from 1910 to 1928; the annual cost of state government has become more than five times as much as it was in 1910; and the bonded debt of the state has come to be almost twenty-four times as great, according to findings made by California Taxpayers' association in a recent study of state expenditures.

In 1910 the per capita cost of state government was $6.25. By 1920 it had increased to $10.54. In 1928 it was $15.47. The assessed value of all property in the state in 1910 was $998 per capita. In 1928 it was $1,595, an increase of 60 per cent in eighteen years. The per capita bonded debt of the state government in 1910 was $2.05, but in 1928 it was $23.18, or eleven times the 1910 figure. The cost of state government in 1910 was 63c per $100 of assessed value. In 1928 it was 97c, or an increase of approximately 50 per cent. The bonded debt of the state increased from 21c per $100 of assessed value in 1910 to $1.45 in 1928, or seven and one-half times the 1910 figure. During the same period of years the population per $100 of assessed value actually decreased 47 per cent or from .101 person to .063 person. While the cost of state government and bonded debt increased the burden on each $100 of assessed value, fortunately the assessed value per person increased. Unfortunately, however, the increase was not nearly so rapid as the cost of state government and bonded debt.

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FORTUNATELY BEAUTY HAS SALES VALUE

Now that it has been openly admitted that Carmel too must grow (unless we pass a set of immigration restrictions) the quality and personnel of our realty boards becomes important. For our future rests upon their intelligence and their good will in maintaining the type of community we have come here for.

The Monterey Peninsula Realty Board met last Wednesday evening for an Annual Banquet at the Highlands Inn with about a hundred present, and its new officers were sworn in as follows: Mr. Peter Mawdsley of Carmel, president; Mrs. John F. Pryor, mayor of Pacific Grove, Vice President; Mr. A. W. Files of Monterey, secretary-treasurer. Mr. E. H. Tickle of the Highlands is the president retiring.

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THE W. I. L. DISCUSSIONS

In spite of storm and rain, a comfortable number of members of the Women's International League heard Mrs. Navas-Rey in an interesting discussion of the History of International Arbitration last Sunday evening at her residence.

THE SWAIN HOUSES

Some time last year an easterner came out to the Monterey peninsula, built himself a house to settle down in, and decided to do a friendly thing in Carmel.
One thing he most particularly appreciated was the type of building characterizing even its main streets. No cool hard monumental pseudo-architecture. They weren't even trying to be architecture, these nice little houses he liked best,—just simple little dwelling-places in sympathetic relation to the forests in which they nestled.

He wanted to help create. He had an immense respect for the general intention of the community to remain simple in feeling, unspoiled by irrelevant city influences.

He therefore chose an architect who would carry out this feeling sympathetically in the lines of his houses. He rearranged his lots and the cottages on them (first consulting and obtaining the consent of the City Council) so that instead of standing on narrow wedges of plots, city fashion, they would be grouped together with a feeling of spaciousness about them, as in a park. He therefore shortened and widened the lots,—since the sense of space depends upon proportion rather than on size. He further grouped his cottages in community fashion, unlike a city row, but much like the English cottage groups in their garden cities.

The houses were cleverely planned and executed by Hugh Comstock. (Quite other than the hit-and-miss style common to Carmel,—with its very eclectic collections of great-aunt's favorite old chairs and the old piano someone sent down town when the new grand took its place.) These quaint little cottages are nevertheless modern, with their electric stoves and hot water, their ironing boards tucked cleverely away, ant-proof coolers, and what-not. There are bright ginghams at the windows, and there certainly ought to be canaries hanging in swinging cages, or at least a soft grey Persian Cat to match the rugs.

Carmel has somehow missed early discovery of these fetching little houses,—for there they stand, on Ocean Avenue at the rise, lifting to a glimpse of the sea.

There are five of them in the group among the trees. The landscaping about them has given them a unity,—and they are quite worth a visit of exploration.

THE EARTH-MOTHER

The Mother is blossoming beauty in through the earth.
She is fashioning georgeous marvelous darkness.
She is burgeoning light with glorious garments.
She is wedding her body with the sun's majesty.
She is conceiving in her womb the uttermost perfection.

—John Varian.

A group of five cottages

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The Arts . . .

THE PROPHET RETURNS WITH HONOR

Dene Denny has returned from a recital of modern piano music in Berkeley, hailed both before and after as a musical event of importance. An interesting factor of such recitals is the presence of many students, armed with scores, pencils, and notebooks. The fashionables may give a recital brilliance; but the students give it its real fire.

Meantime Dene Denny is achieving at least two valuable things,—one is the growth upon the Pacific coast of a group of hearers loyal to her. Another, the development of a more general musical understanding of the moderns. Other musical ages have fought their leaders. Ours, through the offices of a pianist like Miss Denny, has striven to understand.

A SINGER AT THE GOLDEN BOUGH

Vasia Anikeeff who is to sing on February nineteenth at the Theatre of the Golden Bough, before the much-talked-of Russian film, "The Woman from Moscow," in which Pola Negri stars, lived in Carmel in 1918, and gave two very successful concerts under the direction of Ann Dare. Since then he has been studying singing in Italy, Germany, and Moscow. On his return to America, he was engaged by the American Opera Company, of Eastman Kodak fame, and with them has just finished a tour through the Eastern and Southern states.

Vasia Anikeeff has one of those contrabass Voices which "grow" only on Russian soil. He has too, that instinctive gift of the Russian for music and art in general.

The artist will be accompanied at the piano by HarrietWilson , a woman who possesses the rare gift of being able to take down in musical shorthand the songs as the stranger within our states sings them. She is coming from San Francisco especially for the evening.

Tickets for the 8:30 performance, the only one at which he will sing, may be secured from the following patrons:
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Blackman; Mrs. Wellington Clark; Miss Katherine Cook; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dickinson; Miss Peter Davis; Madame Ann Dare; Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Kocher; Mrs. Marie Gordon; Mrs. Robinson Jeffers; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Newberry; Mr. and Mrs. John O'Shea; Mrs. Charles Spelman Stanton; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Seideneck; Mrs. Mabel Gray Young; Madame Irene Pavlowska (of the Chicago Opera Company); Mrs. Whitney Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Flanner; and Pauline G. Schindler.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Carmelite has the honor to announce the publication in the very near future, of a special issue on MODERN ARCHITECTURE. This will be the first of a series of issues, appearing monthly or thereabouts, discussing special subjects somewhat fully,—among them an issue on MODERN EDUCATION, a later one on REGIONAL PLANNING, and one on TENDENCIES IN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The editors hope through these numbers and those that follow, increasingly to understand and to interpret life on the Pacific Coast,—influenced as it is, not only by the culture and the customs of the Atlantic seaboard, and of Europe, but also by the Orient, by the factor of climate, and by other tendencies more difficult to analyze.

The issue on MODERN ARCHITECTURE will be put forth under the editorial direction of modern architects of significant leadership in this dynamic period, with articles by them on the philosophy, the tendency, the meaning, of modern construction; and will include reproductions of a number of the most potent examples of the architecture of our times.

FLAMING YOUTH AGAIN

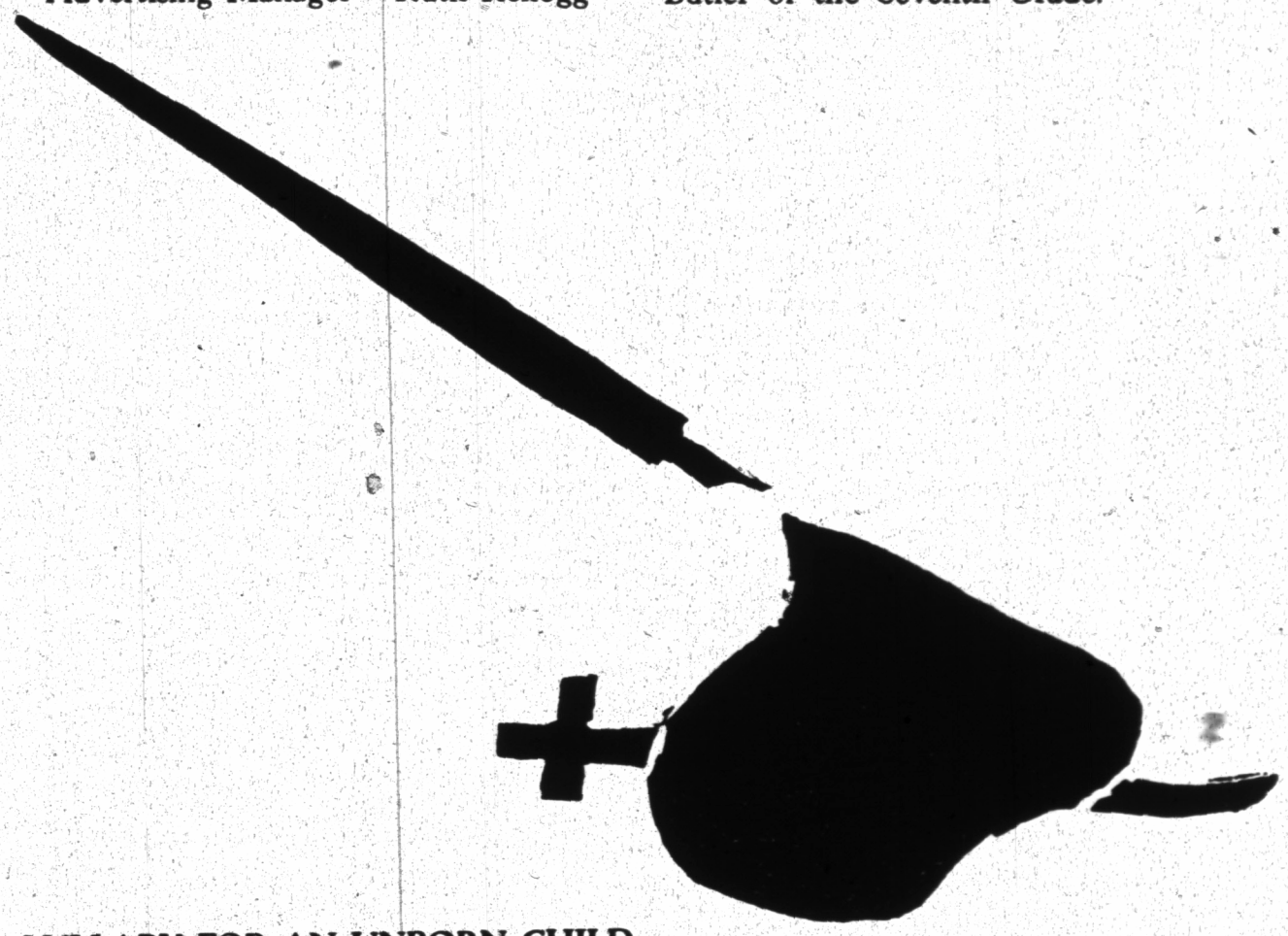
Young Carmel follows the tradition of its community and discovers the literary urge within itself. The Pine Cone and the Carmelite have now a new neighbor in the monthly publication, "Sunset Glow," published by the children of the Sunset School, with directors as follows:

Editor-in-Chief	Kathleen Macleish
Business Manager	Thomas Harbolt
Advertising Manager	Ruth Kellogg

Special Editors:

News	Mollie Darling
Sports	Bernard Watson
Humor & Cuts	Janet Sayer
Literary & Drama	Patricia Murphy

One grief has been a besetting one, however,—how to include in four pages all that clamored and craved to be published. We publish below an original linoleum cut from its pages, illustrating the idea that the pen shall blot out the red of the sword, and illustrating an article on International Understanding by Frances Butler of the Seventh Grade.



LULLABY FOR AN UNBORN CHILD

Hush . . . it is not time to stir.
You can hear the flowers grow;
You can hear the darkness tell
Things forgotten long ago.
Nothing could be lovelier.
Hush . . . it is not time to stir.

Dream . . . it is not time to wake.
Beauty, like the April dew,
In the hush beneath my heart
Falls and calls and quickens you;
Waiting for the bud to break.
Dream . . . it is not time to wake.

—Ellen Janson Browne.

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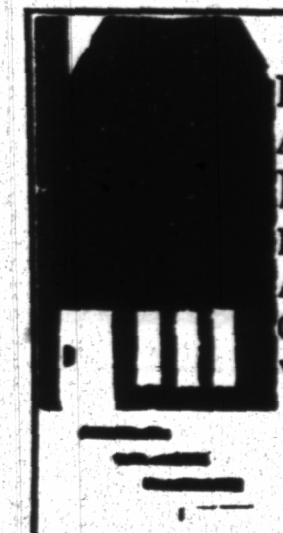

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THE CARMELITE

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA
CALIFORNIA

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Editorials . . .

PIPPA PASSING

Our City Council has given its consent to the appointment by our faithful City Clerk of a deputy to take her place during a sorely-needed vacation respite. To anyone who will take the trouble to know the weight of the burden weighing upon the shoulders of Miss van Brower, with tax bills and assessments keeping her at her desk, at the height of their season, far into the night, it will be obvious that this work has grown, in the nine years of her service, to proportions requiring assistance for her. Her faithfulness to her task is unimpeachable. Miss van Brower is one of the old-fashioned trustworthies (our civilization does not produce them any more. It does not pay to be as honest as Miss van Brower is,) faithful unto death.

At what price to health and vitality Miss van Brower has born the nine-years' increase of the city's work, through the exploitation of her willingness to work overtime, nobody knows.

At last through the long patient silence of the little woman, a small voice breaks. Miss van Brower humbly petitions the august City Council for permission to appoint a deputy, so that she may take a week or two of rest. Oliver Twist asking for a second bowl of porridge.

We are wondering what Miss van Brower will do with this hard-earned vacation. Will she go off on a tremendous bat to the city,—clothes, theatres, and a discreet dinner party or so? Or will she take a book or two, browsing, on to some mountain top?

Bless you, she will do neither. The salary of the City Clerk of the City of Carmel-by-the-sea does not provide for the munificence of journeys. Miss van Brower will visit her sister, three or four blocks away. She will retire early and sleep late, and untangle from her dreams the ghosts of tax-assessment figures which ordinarily dog them night after night after night.

REPEAL THE BATH-HOUSE SLUMS

We endorse the demand, heard on every hand, for the abolition of the Bathhouse Slums at the foot of Ocean Avenue. Residents of Carmel habitually avoid this demoralized spot, littered with bottles, cans, papers, close to the verge of one of the most beautiful strands of the Pacific Coast. We turn our eyes away, and suppose burningly that such disorder is due to foreign picknickers. Judge Fraser tells us that a man frequently goes down there to clear and clean up this place, and we do our best to believe him. Certainly it is clear that while the old bath-house remains, it remains a slum. The first thing to do is to destroy it.

As for the next, the city can either build its own beach house and administer it, —or turn over the problem to a Park Commission, as a part of the City Planning Commission, for solution.

Correspondence

To the editor:

In reply to a discussion of the vexed Mexican question, in a recent issue of the Carmelite, the writer, in her condemnation of the present Government, seems to loose sight of the tremendous difficulties under which this Government operates. Certainly something had to be done in a country where the average of intelligence was so low that the very priests and nuns, supposed to be the leaders in the observation of law and order, were themselves guilty of assasination and acts of violence.

Of course neither the Calles government nor that of Gil are in any sense enlightened. A government can not rise higher than its source, but if the present rulers are trying to promote a more orderly condition of things, should not the Catholic Church assist at least by setting an example of forbearance?

For years the conditions in Mexico have been beyond belief. That such ignorance and poverty could exist so near a country like ours does not seem possible. The Calles government, in its effort to improve things, holds that the teaching of the Priests is responsible for much of the ignorance; that the poverty is largely the result of a Church dogma that Poverty is a virtue; that mendicant orders of Priests should be more respected than are men who are industrious and self-supporting. This has certainly had the effect of drawing men into such orders and out of the ranks of the self-sufficient, men who would otherwise be engaged in building up the country.

The rule of the Priest helps the priest and not the Mexican. If this were not so, why the struggle for worldly possession? Unless the Church can set an example of true forbearance, is it any more fitted to rule than a worldly government making no false claims to spirituality, and unselfishness, but which must return the money taken from the people in public works, good roads, sanitation, and public welfare generally?

In order that the church may become a factor in improving conditions in Mexico, it must show its-self worthy. It must at least set an example of service, and not of mendicacy. It must improve its psychology, stop holding out its hand for alms, teach by example that true "prayer is labor."

A Church should be a light in the darkness. In Mexico it has become only darkness.

THEY HAVE OUR TROUBLES IN VERMONT TOO

We quote from an article sent to the Christian Science Monitor (the most readable national newspaper we know, irrespective of churchly convictions) from Montpelier, Vermont:

If super-highways are to come, the watchword of "Save the Villages" must be sounded more vigorously and insistently than ever in the decision of where these roads are to run, Edward T. Hartman, Massachusetts state consultant on town planning, declared at the third institute of municipal affairs conducted at the State House here under auspices of Norwich University.

"We have everywhere beautiful villages in which, before the coming of the automobile, life was pleasant and possible," he said. "Already serious damage has been done to those villages by tying the village streets into cross-country highways. Now we are beginning to talk of super highways, from 100 to 500 feet wide. Where are we going to locate these super highways, and how much damage are we going to allow them to do?

Are we going to repeat our experience with commerce and industry, which have ruined almost every old village center? The damage done is unnecessary in either case. Save the villages. Place commerce,

industry and super highways where they will do the least damage."

"There is no wisdom in allowing a store, a factory or a garage to ruin 25 houses, or in allowing a super highway to ruin hundreds of roads.

"It is time for us to profit by experience and to look ahead a little. Zoning is a part of planning. By it may homes, soap factories, schools, railroads, churches, quarries, libraries, stores, whatever you will, be worked into a good community life."

A PEOPLE'S LOBBY

The familiar names of old friends of many causes,—John Dewey, Roger Baldwin, Freda Kirchwey and their like,—stand at the head of the announcement just issued by the People's Lobby, whose purposes this year in Washington will be three-fold:

First, to secure a more equitable tax.

Second, to get the Marines out of Nicaragua, and an investigation of our record there.

Third, to secure a public record of Americans' oil and other concessions abroad,—to find out more about the "need" for a big navy. These last two fact findings will prove the need for an international conference to plan for an equitable distribution of natural resources and raw materials.

The People's Lobby has already served interestingly as a fact-finding medium. Pointed and alive are its Questions and Answers on Imperialism, as follows:

Q. WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?

A. Imperialism is " a policy of territorial expansion"—as defined in the dictionary; as practiced by the United States, it is a policy as well, of assuming control of the government of a country directly or indirectly.

Q. WHY DOES THE UNITED STATES PRACTICE IMPERIALISM?

A. Because—

1. We are the most efficient and highly mechanized nation in the world. With a small percent of the world's population, we do nearly two fifths of the world's work, and have nearly two fifths of the world's wealth, highly concentrated in ownership. In 1927, 11,067 persons had an aggregate income of about $2,909,000,000 —nearly one thirteenth of the total national income.

2. The United States originates or controls about two fifths of the world's mineral production. We coutrol the sources of many raw materials abroad as well.

3. Americans have obtained concessions to develop natural recources, or for construction in most backward countries of the world, as well as in some European nations.

4. Americans have made loans to the governments of most Latin American countries and many others.

5. As a great manufacturing nation we need cheap raw material for manufactures as well as for food and clothing.

6. Being an efficient nation, with vast natural resources, we produce an enormous surplus. Our capital savings amount to from six billion to eight billion dollars a year. Some investments in the United States are extremely profitable, but the government is beginning to regulate monopolies at home, such as the Railroads, which cannot issue securities without the approval of the Interstate Commerce commission, municipal public utilities, etc. Government has also some say about wages of employees in such undertakings.

In backward countries there is little control of the grants of concessions. Foreigners can bribe some officials, and get valuable resources cheap, and pay their labor starvation wages.

Q. IN WHAT COUNTRIES HAS THE UNITED STATES INTERVENTED OR EXERTED CONTROL OVER FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS?

A. At least a dozen—Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Samoa, Guam, Wake and Midway Islands, Cuba, Hatti, Dominican Republic, Panama, Nicaragua, and Liberia; Alaska and Hawaii are "outlying territories." As "leased territory" we hold the Panama Canal Zone, Guantanamo, Fonseca Bay and Corn Island. The area of these countries and islands is 911,012 square miles, the population about 22,000,000, and the value of our commerce with them in 1925 was about $1,543,,000,000. (Data of Professor Parker T. Moon in "Imperialism and World Politics.")

Q. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN SMALL COUNTRIES OPPOSE OUR INTERVENTION?

A. We send our marines and gunboats, and airplanes to convince them that the official actions of the United States Government are not to be questioned by small nations. U. S. Marines killed at least 2,300 of the natives in about a year and a half in Haiti, American Marines killed several hundred Nicaraguans under the pretext that we wanted to ensure a "fair" election.

Q. WHAT IS THE PREVENTION OF IMPERIALISM?

A. Cooperation between the nations of the world in working out economic policies to prevent exploitation of one nation by another, and to freer exchange of goods between nations. This involves, among other measures, some method of distributing mineral resources and raw materials of the world upon an equitable basis to the nations needing them, regardless of the source of production, also an agreement as to carrying ocean commerce.

Q. WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE IN ENDING IMPERIALISM?

A. Cooperation instead of rivalry.

1. To cooperate with Latin American countries in directing the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. We should agree to stop unilateral intervention (that is, intervention on our own responsibility and by ourselves) in the internal affairs of other nations on this continent, and agree to submit questions of intervention, interposition and taking control of the other nations on this confinent, and agree to submit questions of intervention, interposition and taking control of the fiscal affairs and governments of such nations, at least, to an "advisory arbitration" of the chief Latin American countries.

2. To make an official investigation and public record of Americans' concessions abroad, and to ask Governmensts of other nations to do the same.

3. To require that all loan contracts with foreign governments be made public records, and to agree that we will not use the forces of the United States to compel payment of debts, and to request the Governments of other nations to do the same.

4. To organize an official international conference of all nations to consider what means are possible to conserve and distribute the world's raw materials and natural resources, and to consider apportionment of the world's ocean commerce.

* * * *

The People's Lobby invites funds, in amounts from a dollar up, and payable to the venerable W. Jett Lauck, at

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Poems . . .

THE GREAT PROUD WAGON WHEELS GO ON

The great proud wagon wheels
go on. Out of night and night's
nothings a steel shaft, a white
fire,a new star.

The great proud wagon wheels
go on. Out of night and night's
nothings a proud head, a skull
shape, a thing looking, a face
and eyes.

The great proud wagon wheels
go on. Night again and night's
nothings again and the star and
the skull and face are gone.

I wait. I know. Look! The great
proud wagon wheels go on. Now
what? Now who? . . . coming . . .
out of night and night's nothings
. . . coming . . . you? . . . and you? . . .

—Carl Sandburg from his volume
"Goodmorning America."

LET THEM ASK YOUR PARDON

Child, what can those old men bring you?
If they can bring you a new handful
Absolutely warm and soft as summer rain,
Let them ask your pardon and do it soon.
Otherwise, why are they old?
Otherwise, why should they look at you
And carry assumptions in their old eyes
And speak such words as "ig-no-rance"
And "wisdom"—let them ask your pardon
Showing you how summer rain is an old
pal
Of the wriggle of the angleworm,
The flip of the muskalonge,
And the step of the walking rain
Across the prairie. If the old men, child,
Tell you no stories about rockets,
Shooting stars, horses of high ranges,
Let them ask your pardon, excuse themselves,
And go away.

—Carl Sandburg from his volume
"Goodmorning, America."

PERSEPHONE
woodcut by Ray Boynton

The Pacific Coast

EDUCATION

During the week there has been an important conference in San Diego which educators with the modern spirit have attended from the entire range of the Pacific coast. The Progressive Educaton Association, through its quarterly journal, its national and regional conferences on modern education, and the lecture-tours of its officers, is keeping parents and laymen aware of developments in modern education,—picturing to them the life of the most daring of the experimental schools; presenting the results of more conservative scientific research in the university schools of Education. We shall publish a descriptive report of the San Diego conference next week.

Meantime we heartily recommend, to all parents and others who care, membership in the Progressive Education Association. This carries with it automatically a yearly subscription to is quarterly.

* * * *

Engineers of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company are making preparations to build in San Francisco the largest electric generating plant on the Company's system.

The new plant will go into Station "A" at Twenty-third and Louisiana Streets in the Potrero district and will cost more than $11,000,000. The station will be rebuilt and converted from 85,000 into 300,000 horsepower. At the present time the largest plant on the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's system is Pit Power House No. 3, on the Pit River in Northern California, which is rated at 109,000 horsepower. The new San Francisco station will be almost three times as large as Pit No. 3.

The new plant, which will be operated by steam, will be built in units and will take five years to complete.

WITCHES IN PENNSYLVANIA

From the February "New Masses":

"A whole community of farmers at York, Pa., believes in primitive witchcraft. A murder resulted recently from this belief. Much surprise has been shown by editorial writers, but they should not be so naive.

"It is as if they thought America a civilized country. Don't they know all of America is superstitious? The Pacific Coast believes in spiritualism and Theosophy. The South believes in hell-fire and the Baptist church. The Middle West believes in the Saturday Evening Post. The eastern slope believes in Al Smith.

"The mass-mind of America is medieval. It is the mind of a church-ridden moujik, without his country simplicity.

"The intellectuals who should be educating that mind are too busy making money to be clear, and hard and truthful."

Books . . .

"Dostoievsky, the Man and His Work" by J. Maier-Graefe. Translated by Herbert M. Marks. Harcourt Brace, N. Y.

In post-war Germany there is no author who so completely absorbs the youth of the country as Dostoievsky. There are Dostoievsky readings, Dostoievsky lectures; and the bookstores,—the finest in Europe,—are filled with translations of his work, and with innumerable critical studies of his many-sided personality.

In Soviet Russia Dostoievsky is one of the most hated of intellectuals. He is regarded as too orthodoxly religious and anti-communist. During his time he bitterely denounced socialism as interpreted by the intellectuals of his time. He felt that they had lost contact with the soil and the people, and that European socialism would not fulfil Russia's peculiar need. To him the social idea is "nothing else than the product of the moral self-perfection of the individual." He regarded the Christanity of the Russian people as the "chiefest and most vital basis of its enlightenment," and felt that "the greatest school of Christanity through which they have passed are the centuries of immeasurable and unneeding suffering which they have endured through their history."

Meier-Graefe in his book "Dostoievsky, the Man and His Work," writes of the extreme complication of modern life, in which "the vast hall is changed to a sky-scraper, an accurate impression of whose countless compartments is rarely possible; a so-called artistic impression even more rarely possible. In fact possible only if we climb to the twentieth floor or indeed to the artificial garden on the roof of the sky-scraper. Up there will be found what used to take place in the festive hall with the high windows and the marble pillars. Up there in the vicinity of heaven is a world of thought and feeling which, because it is perched on the top of the building, imagines itself to be the crown of the whole. But even so, its cry, however loud and tragic, cannot pierce the nearest concrete layer, it certainly cannot reach the lower stories, where people are occupied with serious affairs.

"Works which have no tangible connection with the driving forces of our existence, are of little value.

"The roof garden masterpieces do not concern us in the slightest, our innermost being remains unmoved. We are not indifferent, it is true; this masterpiece certainly reminds us of other masterpieces but, Dostoievsky cuts deep into us—"

"All his principle works are tendentious. He wants to teach and reform. But to him a doctrine is not an immutable law, it is a living organism in perpetual motion; it avoids a rigid formula. Only our age in which spiritual values are not allowed to exercise any kind of popular appeal has fashioned the conditions for Dostoievsky's popularity.

"Dostoievsky has concealed his personality under the garb of a psychologist whose only concern is to reveal associations, the dark threads between thought and action, between heart and countenance, between two men who love one another whilst their hearts are over-flowing with hatred; between enemies who smile while they rend one another, between two adjacent chambers of the same human heart."

"We are forced to recognize in Dostoievsky the sole unproblematic representative of our age." —S. A.

7 ARTS

VALENTINES

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other features include
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—by Carey McWilliams
"Bay Region Miscellany"
—by Constance Ferris
"Hollywood Talks"
—by Harry Crocker.

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We have several other choice listings of Carmel Point property. With the coming spring there will undoubtedly be a demand for this limited amount of ocean front property for Building purposes, and it is generally predicted that prices will be advanced.

Our large and varied listing of HOMES for sale in Carmel—Hatton Fields—Carmel Woods—The Highlands—and Pebble Beach will meet the requirements of all classes who are desirous of securing a Home on the Peninsula.

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NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Mourners over the coming departure of the Lincoln Inn down the street, with consequent displacement of guests from their accustomed comfortable corners at luncheon and dinner, will find some comfort in the revival of the Old Cabin Inn, on Camino Real. We ourselves have persuaded the Old Cabin to reduce the price of their luncheon from seventy-five cents to fifty, so that we may be able to afford a bite there now and then, when we are not in hiding behind a magazine at the Blue Bird. For the Old Cabin serves a meal with charm and grace, and the food also is most amazing good.

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THE BATTLE OF THE "FUTURIST" WOMFN

BY ANNE MARTIN

The Editor has asked me to throw light upon the controversy recently (and still) raging between the National Woman's Party and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the Women's Trade Union League, etc., as set forth by representatives of both sides in lively letters published in the New Republic, the New York Times and other journals.

The issue is the protection of women, as such, in industry, which the Woman's Party opposes and the other organizations support, pointing with pride to a long series of laws prohibiting night work, limiting hours and establishing minimum wage commissions in many states. The chief contention of the Woman's Party is that such laws ("restrictive" laws, it calls them), notably in New York state, have been sponsored by men's labor federations as well as by the kindly, philanthropic ladies of the Consumer's League and other groups, and that the net result of their adoption is, the men get the women's jobs! There is no doubt that some women in New York have by the operation of these laws been deprived of lucrative employment in the printing trade, restaurants, railways and mercantile establishments, while charwomen, exempted under the law, were allowed to continue all night, if need be, their menial and poorly paid work of scrubbing out office buildings. The position of the Woman's Party's opponents, led by Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, is that other exemptions have and may be secured; that women are physically different from men and as the actual or potential mothers of the race must be protected from bad industrial conditions by special legislation. The report recently issued by the Women's Bureau, after a scientific investigation, concludes that the benefits of protective laws applied to the millions of women in industry, far outweigh in sociological importance the hardships occasioned in a proportionately few cases by their operation. (It is worthy of note that the National Manufacturer's Association, which desires a "laissez faire" policy, and the National Woman's Party both appear on the same side at public hearings dealing with this question.)

I suppose all of us now accept Margaret Fuller's dictum in her "Women of the Nineteenth Century," published in 1844: "Let them be sea-captains, if they will." And women in 1929 are sea-captains, or anything else they choose to be. The millions of self-supporting women in this country, in more or less free competition with men in the industrial, business and professional world, are laying sure foundations for future equality of opportunity as between men and women, are proving their essential equality, which the National Woman's Party, trailing after this econo-

mic and social reality, is seeking to legislate. Can equality as between men and women be legislated, or rather can mere legislation secure it?

So not the least amusing phase of the controversy is the present (or should we call it futurist?) political propaganda of this small but determined band for legal equality between women and men. For several years these legalistic Amazons have had introduced into Congress a constitutional amendment providing that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." They believe that its adoption will be a mandate to the state legislatures to wipe out all "restrictive" laws. Considering the sad results of interfering through the prohibition amendment with the domestic affairs of states (specifically reserved to them in the United States constitution), the favorable action of Congress will undoubtedly require many a long aeon and milliards of workers. Wisely, as they lack the popular and Congressional support to pass it, the "militants" have never allowed it to come to a vote. But they seek to make it a national political issue by following some of the tactics they learned in the battdle for the national suffrage amendment during the last decade. They succeeded in making it an issue in New Yorw state, at any rate, in the November election. They opposed Al Smith, who as Governor stood firmly for protective laws, and supported Herbert Hoover. The latter has always been timid even about woman suffrage (until it was won,) but, faced by the martial Woman's Party deputation in full regalia, which visited him last September, he nervously promised an "investigation,"—although a month later he boldly assured a delegation led by the undaunted Mrs. Raymond Robins of the Women's Trade Union League, a leader of the Republican Women's National Committee, that he was and had always been for protective laws! But, and nevertheless, departing from the the traditional non-partisan policy of the National Woman's Party to oppose the party in power which would not pledge itself to the national suffrage amendment and not to support anybody, a policy handed down straight from Mrs. Pankhurst, the Woman's Party went on enthusiastically supporting Mr. Hoover and opposing Governor Smith, instigating more than one riot, on the sidewalks of New York led by faithful cheerers for "Al," which riots landed their propaganda on the front page. Whatever their politically opportunist purpose in supporting the candidate they thought would win even though obviously against them, a man who in his "feminist" thinking, if it can be called that, in these days of enfranchisement still links women with children, as helpless creatures needing the paternalism of man-made law (a posture which has hitherto been a red rag to the National Woman's Party), this new policy seemed to many of us a sorrowful descent from the clean-cut political integrity, the uncompromising Damascus-blade Pankhurst political strategy of opposition only, which had finally forced the support of President Wilson and the passage of the national suffrage amendment. And several Democratic women leaders in the Party went right on working for Al Smith. They would have opposed him, as they opposed President Wilson for re-election in 1916, if that had been all,—but they could not swallow Mr. Hoover as a feminist!

Finally, as to this issue of protective laws for women: the history of labor legislation seems to show that callous humanity rouses itself to protect children first (though not very consistently in the United States,—or in California), then women, then men. Such seems the cycle. The ideal of course is to have protective laws apply identically to women and men,—if that be scientifically possible considering their differing physical constitutions, — and legal discriminations against women in industry would thus automatically cease.

* * * *

"If foreigners come (to California) let them till the soil and make roads, or do any other work that may suit them, and they may become prosperous; but the gold mines were preserved by nature for Americans only, who possess noble hearts." —From first issue of the Panama Star, published in Panama and brought by ship to San Francisco, about 1852.

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The Youngest Set

After the rains there were mosquitoes in Carmel. Or at least there was one,—a persistent and hungry one. The presence of this musical insect agitated the Small Boy. He was shortly seen with a nail file in his hand, plunging it stiletto-fashion through the air.

"What are you doing, Son?"

"O, I am just dagging that mosquito with a dagger."

* * * *

Three small children were sitting on what would be the kerbstone if there were kerbs in Carmel. They were solemn children because engaged in a solemn occupation. Whenever anyone approached the road, they muttered softly, "Hello, Funny-face," although looking at nothing in particular.

Then crescendo, "Hello, Funnyface." And then softly at the retreating figure, "Hello, Funnyface."

This excruciatingly amusing ritual had been going on for an hour when one of those right-minded grownups chanced along. At the first, "Hello, Funny-face" she stiffened. At the second, she stopped. At the third, she spoke.

"Why children! Do YOU live in Carmel?"

"No, we live in Palo Alto," came the chorus.

"Ah, that explains it then. In Carmel we don't play those games at all. No, we don't do THAT sort of thing in Carmel. Nobody here would think that fun in the least."

And leaving the Rank Outsiders in a state of abashment, she righteously passed on.

But driving shortly thereafter, she came upon a quartet of angelic-looking youngsters of whom she could say, "Ah, you see the difference. Such sweet faces these Carmel children have. Un-repressed. They don't have to be concocting little mean tricks to amuse themselves."

The little angels stood, two on each side of the road, their hands behind them, smiling cherubically in greeting at the approaching car. As it passed, out flew the hands, flinging fistfuls of mud upon its immaculate polish, and garnishing the back with an actual and authentic egg!

"And the moral of THAT is, dearie," said the Duchess, digging her chin into Alice's shoulder, ... "

A PRIVATE WHISPER

The children of the Sunset School have just issued, from the Seven Arts Press, Volume one number one of their school monthly, Sunset Glow. The comment below is just a private whisper to them, and not meant for grown-up eyes:

Children: I have in my hand the first copy of your magazine, just off the press.

CLASSIFIED ADS

HOUSEKEEPER: in simple household consisting of mother and school-child. Desirable opportunity for capable woman wishing half-time occupation. Box 1696. Telephone 659-W

FOR SALE: —Two houses close in; one with four bedrooms, two baths, large living-room, dining room and kitchen; the other consists of studio and bedroom, kitchen and bath. These houses are on adjoining lots and will be sold together or separately. Prices, $9500 and $5500, respectively. Easy terms. Alterations can be made now to suit the buyer. Inquire Carmel Land Co. Telephone 18.

LOST: On or about Jan. 7 a long string of white ivory beads. Box 282, Carmel.

The truth of it is, that we grown-ups are always hoping you will discover all sorts of things that we have forgotten, or never knew;—that you will invent new ways of life, new ways of art, new ways of utterance and feeling and thinking.

Some of us grown-ups are very doubtful as to whether we, and those who went before us, have made such a perfect world for ourselves. We keep hoping our sons and daughters will do it better.

Distrust all of us who say to you, "This is the way the thing must be done. These are the rules that have always been followed, and always must be followed."

BRIDGE FOR THE YOUNGER SET!

Friends of the Girl Scout organization are giving a Valentine card party on Thursday afternoon February fourteenth at two o'clock at the Pine Inn.

There will be prizes and tea. Tickets a dollar, and everybody cordially invited. For those not playing, tea and conversation at a half dollar.

The following ladies are patronesses:

Mrs. William Butler, Mrs. Wilson Davidson, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott, Mrs. John Jordan, Mrs. Margaret Tooey, and Mrs. George Wood.

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SELECTIVITY
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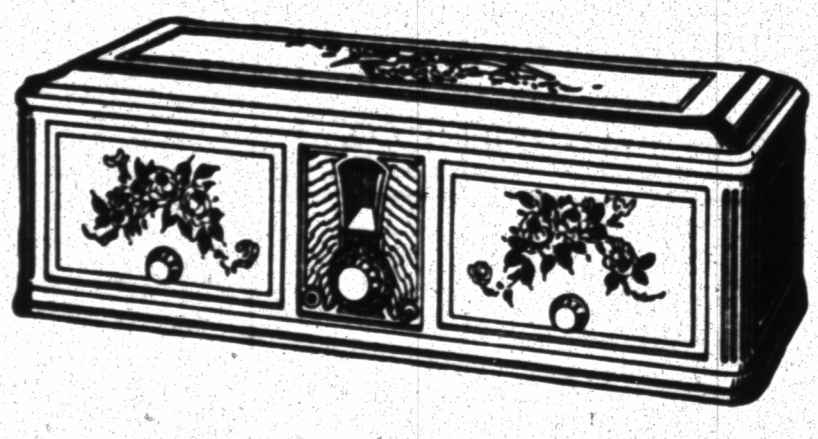

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